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THE PRESIDENT ON THE STATE OF THE UNION: New York Edition

For peace-hungry Europe: no bread, no answers

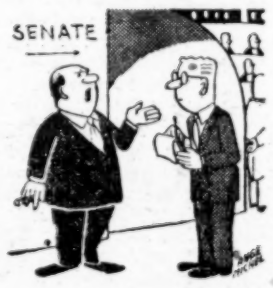
By Tabitha Petran

1954 will be, in W. Europe's view, a year of great international decisions. For throughout the "free world," pocketbook pressures, gradually breaking the fixed political molds of Washington's cold war, are slowly becoming decisive.

• **IN ITALY** Premier Pella's government fell, reflecting the split in the Christian Democratic Party and Catholic forces since Catholic workers made common cause with Communists in recent strikes. The anti-Communism which once held together the party's landowner, industrialist, small bourgeois, peasant and worker components has now become a source of division: the right wing is moving toward alliance with monarchists and neo-fascists to halt Communism's growing strength; the left wing demands some efforts to meet mounting social unrest. A sign of the labor opposition's growing power was the demand by Italy's second largest paper, **La Stampa**, for "the opening towards the left"—admission to the government of Pietro Nenni's left-wing Socialists who have a unity pact with the Communists. U. S. Ambassador Luce cut short a visit home, rushed back to Rome to demand a "get tough" policy against Communists by any new Italian government.

• **IN FRANCE**, where "the men and coalitions [in power since the war] have been unable to cope . . . with the economic issues" (N. Y. **Herald Tribune**, 1/7), the majority's demands for a better life were consolidating behind a fight for a foreign policy independent of Washington. Only a promise to pursue an "independent policy" at Berlin won Premier Laniel the confidence vote necessary to remain in power through the four-power talks. Even in Washington there was talk about a government emerging this year which "will try to break away from the embrace of the U.S." (**NYHT**, 1/7) and give France "the kind of New Deal it urgently needs" (**New Republic**, 1/4).

• **IN BRITAIN**, millions demanding higher wages "served notice . . . that



Carrefour, Paris
"As for the European Army, I reply categorically: er—umph!"

the working people are ready to fight to defend their standard of living. . . . This is the biggest thing in British trade unionism since 1945" (**Reynolds News**, 12/20). In face of a warning made to the British government by the U.S.-run Marshall Plan Committee in Paris to resist wage claims, Labor MP's (although not the party leadership) increasingly backed workers' demands. Britain seemed headed for "the most serious industrial unrest . . . since prewar depression days" (**AP**, 1/9), a development which could alter its political complexion.

Even in Washington, lawmakers returning to Congress listed

> ". . . 'recession jitters' as the voters' top concern. 'They've practically stopped talking about the atom bomb or Communists in government,' says one Senator" (**Wall St. Journal**, 1/8).

(Continued on Page 3)

For America: new witch-hunts, labor curbs, less farm aid

By Lawrence Emery

BIGGER, tougher Red-hunts, new restraints for labor and lower income for farmers were the three grim prospects for U. S. life under Eisenhower as unfolded in the President's State of the Union message and his proposals for farm and labor legislation. Whether it reflected the state of the union or not time will tell, but the President's proposal to strip citizenship from native-born henceforth convicted under the Smith Act was a fair gauge of the state of this Congress: it brought the house down. Said the Washington **Post**:

> "When President Eisenhower socked the Reds yesterday, it was like Old Glory being unfurled in the breeze or the United States Cavalry arriving on the scene just in time to save the settlers from an Indian massacre. . . . Nothing else in the 55-minute speech evoked anywhere near such applause."

Most of the nation's press echoed the applause, with a notable exception; the Madison, Wis., **Capital Times** said:

> "Not surprisingly, the biggest applause from his Congressional listeners came when the President pledged to continue the campaign against Reds in government. The flunkies of entrenched wealth in Congress who have been handing everything in the public domain over to their corporate masters recognize the Red scare as a good meal ticket for re-election, as well as a smoke-screen for their give-away activities."

"A MASTERPIECE": To Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore.) the message as a whole was "a masterpiece of platitudes." The President had no proposals whatever for civil rights legislation. He was for construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, but more for "security" reasons than economic. He boasted that 2,200 federal employes have been fired under his new "security program." He endorsed Atty. Gen. Brownell's bills to legalize wire-tapping and to destroy the protection of the Fifth Amendment. He pronounced the Taft-Hartley Act a "basically sound law." He announced that "all federal conservation and resource development projects are being reappraised." As for the nation's health, "I am flatly opposed to the socialization of medicine." He was for statehood for Hawaii, which traditionally votes Republican, but was silent on Alaska, which traditionally votes Democratic. He was for votes for 18-year-olds.

Herblock in Washington Post
"Here's something we can do all by ourselves."

His notions about labor and agriculture shocked leaders in both fields.

MODERNIZE, INSULATE: For agriculture, he proposed the destruction of present rigid price supports at 90% of

(Continued on Page 3)

MAJORITY REPORTED FAVORING CHINA AND N. KOREA PRESENT

UN polled for Assembly meeting Feb. 9 on Korean crisis

TIME IS RUNNING OUT
Gen. K. S. Thimmayya, Indian head of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea.

INDIA's Mrs. Pandit, UN General Assembly president, last week requested a poll of members on reconvening the Assembly Feb. 9 to take up the worsening Korean situation. A majority vote in favor seemed likely unless the U.S. put up determined opposition. The N.Y. **Daily News** (1/12) said the majority favored "participation of Red Chinese and Korean delegates," and noted that Britain's agreement to support their exclusion expired Dec. 31. Actually a majority favored such participation, and the other side's proposals on the composition and character of the political conference, at last August's special session; it knuckled under to U.S. pressure.

Under armistice terms the Korean political conference should have convened within three months, but Washington has blocked it by:

• Forcing its "two-sided" (as opposed to the "round-table") approach on the UN August session;

• Forcing UN's fall session, which seemed inclined to reconsider the August decisions, to accept its proposal for U.S.-Chinese-N. Korean talks, thus taking the matter out of UN hands;

• Stalling these talks by insisting the U.S.S.R. attend as a "belligerent";

• Breaking them off Dec. 12 until the other side should apologize for charging U.S. connivance in Syngman Rhee's "release" of 27,000 POW's last June. (This was so widely admitted at the time that Sen. Henrickson, R-N. J., demanded a Senate investigation of "the extent of American culpability.")

BURIED REPORTS: Washington has stalled to regain possession of the 22,000 Chinese-N. Korean POW's it claims don't want to go home. Under the armistice the political conference was to consider the fate of all who, after 90 days of "explanations" from their own side, still refused repatriation.

Instead of 90 days, there have been 10, and a major propaganda war has been fought about the cause of the breakdown; Washington has sought to give the impression that only the Czech and Polish members of the UN Neutral

(Continued on Page 4)

Indian press describes "won't-go-home" POW's

From them (Times of India and Hindustan Times correspondents) we get a picture of the prisoners as a group of irresponsible teen-agers, "well fed, well looked after, pampered and rewarded by the UN command for their political somersault." Their food ration, supplied by the Americans, is today twice that of the Indian troops in Korea. These youngsters have been told over and over again that their families have been murdered and their possessions confiscated. If they return, they believe they will be shot as deserters or sent to forced labor in Siberia. From S. Korea and Formosa they have offers of jobs, homes, and even wives.

—The Nation, Jan. 2.

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Mr. Truman's conscience

ROCHESTER MINN.

When the Un-American Committee issued a subpena for Harry Truman he refused to appear. Justifying his refusal he cited approvingly a statement by Andrew Jackson against Congressional transgression of its authority.

Mr. Truman said: "For myself I shall reply to all such attempts as invasion of the principles of justice as well as the Constitution and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish inquisition."

In a statement before Judge Fine in Federal Court, July 8, 1947, Eugene Dennis, gen. secy. of the Communist Party said:

"I desire to make clear why I believe that my failure to respond to the subpena unlawfully issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities is wholly consistent with my respect for and devotion to the instruments and traditions of American democracy.

"My liberty as an individual is, of course, dear to me. But more dear to me is the liberty of the whole American people. The time has come when not I alone, but millions of Americans, through due process of law and by mobilizing broad public opinion and action can preserve our freedom only by effectively challenging the usurpation of power by the pro-fascists and their House Committee. . . . This committee has arrogated to itself inquisitorial and repressive powers specifically forbidden by the Constitution and Bill of Rights."

Did Mr. Truman, in 1947, use his power as President "to resist all invasions of the principles of justice"? Well, not so you could notice it. It was his court that sentenced Eugene Dennis to one year imprisonment and $1,000 fine. A political amnesty is in order and Mr. Truman himself should be one of the first to support it. It might relieve his conscience.

O. S. Cummens

The "musts"

CHICAGO, ILL.

When our military advisers themselves (GUARDIAN, 12/21/53) acknowledge that taking profit out of war will discourage war, let's get behind this as the No. 1 MUST. Second, give UN monopoly of (a) atomic energy, (b) heavy weapons, (c) trusteeship of Suez, Panama and Gibraltar, (d) world economic authority and (e) internationalize oil.

What can you add? Let's get these musts before our legislators before it's too late. A. Hewlett

Paradox of plenty

WASHINGTON, KAN.

Mention in the article on the Bermuda conference (12/14/53) of the prediction by Colin Clark, Australian economist, that depression threatens in the U.S., recalls to my mind recently broadcast discussions of our all-time-high industrial inventory by "economic experts" from Kansas State Agricultural College. These experts, of course, never fail to leave a loophole through which to escape if cornered. Their plausible superficial language leaves the impression that this huge log jam of industrial goods is no cause for worry and no doubt most of their listeners, the majority of whom are farmers—many of them already struggling in an agricultural depression—swallow the line.

Of course, the very reverse of such a view is true. Ironically enough this paradox of plenty in the midst of want hangs like an ominous black cloud on the horizon of the U.S. economy. Not only does depression stare the American people in the face, but with the Wall Street ghouls who are running the affairs of state in Washington we also face the hellish alternative of another unconstitutional "police action" to insure continued prosperity.

The truth printed in the GUARDIAN is a ray of light amidst the jargon of the commercial press.

Ernest B. Benne

The Progressive future

ENCINO, CALIF.

Lester Cole in his letter (12/7/53), underestimated Reuben Borough's understanding of the English language as well as his knowledge of political dynamics and history. Oversimplification of the analogy of the Maquis of France during the war as compared to the Progressive Party of today is incorect. The Maquis was an underground resistance movement against Fascism, while the IPP is a legitimate political party operating on an exposed platform with a large economic and political program, of which McCarthyism is one of a variety of problems.

First we must realize that the old political parties are no different than they were in 1952. Thus it becomes apparent that coalition or collaboration with the old political parties is no better in 1954 than it was in 1952.

Secondly, we must consider that the IPP has consistently stood forth with courage in the open political arena to express a forthright program. Here the American people can listen to our ideas and evaluate our program.

The fact that our candidates do not win elections and the programs we submit are not readily adopted by our government does not negate the importance of one courageous voice speaking out in the name of decency and good sense. I feel more convinced now than ever before that we must remain an organized faction if we want to achieve any goals whatsoever.

If coalition of any sort becomes necessary, we must be alert to the consequences of such action. Most important, we must realize that our weight in such coalitions becomes greater when we act in unison rather than as individuals.

Nathaniel L. Bliss

To have and have not

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Eisenhower was rarely in the habit of going to church before he got into politics. Now he goes regularly. I don't know whether he believes everything he reads in the Bible, but one thing I'm sure he, as well as his administration, believes and practices is: "To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath."

I. Doch

The tie that binds

HONOLULU, T. H.

Yesterday I received as a gift a bound volume of NATIONAL GUARDIAN for the fifth year of its life and I must confess that I choked up when I thought of what it contained, the accomplishments of its five years, the courage of its entire staff. I feel that nothing finer can happen to anyone than to become a member of the GUARDIAN family. When one visualizes the scope of its influence, the distance it travels, the great faith of its readers—that is enough to make one teary-eyed, isn't it? I have in mind particularly the fact that Labour Monthly, published in London for 30 years, copied the Jean Paul Sartre letter from the GUARDIAN even though they live next door to France, where it was first published. Salud to our GUARDIAN. I herewith enclose three subscriptions and a small birthday gift.

Adele Rosenstein

Lancaster in Daily Express, London

"Well, offhand, about the only person I'm fairly certain she's not been married to is King Farouk."

Sees cheerful funeral

SCAPPOOSE, ORE.

An increasing tonnage of printer's ink is being allotted to the economic experts for cheering prognostications about the impending depression: the readjustment will be mild and brief, etc., etc.

From my observation post it appears that the impending crisis is nothing less than the continuation of the old Hoover Depression. This capitalist disease, which was never cured, is now reasserting itself with vastly amplified virulence because all the "pump priming" and war measures resorted to in an attempt to heal it succeeded only in maneuvering the U.S. to the verge of financial insolvency, and brought about the loss of our military hegemony.

The impending "readjustment" presages nothing less than the exit of capitalism from the world scene. Yet while there is no way to avert the catastrophe capitalism faces, the American people do not have to perish with it. There is nothing in our Constitution that says America must remain capitalistic forever. When our people realize that nationalizing our means of production and distribution is the only way out of the depression, happy days will come again.

That the Communists have wrested from us our military championship is a perfectly obvious fact. Our Wall St. gentry remains blind to this new situation because it is loath to believe God capable of becoming disloyal to capitalism.

Vincent Noga

How crazy can you get dept.

Millionaire Hal B. Hayes' "he-k-with-the-expense," $250,000 dream house overlooking Los Angeles from the Hollywood Hills is featured in story and pictures in the January Cosmopolitan magazine.

Six pages of photographs depict the fantastic home where champagne, bourbon, scotch and beer flow from faucets—and the water comes in bottles.

The article not only details the seemingly madcap extravagance of the home, but Hayes' actual purpose in building it to underscore the importance of civil defense. . . . Under the "marvelous garnish" the home truly is an atomic bomb shelter with one room boasting double concrete walls, filled with iron ore, to absorb radiation. Many of the features, like windows in the floors instead of walls, also are designed for survival of the inhabitants. . . .

—Los Angeles Times.

One-year free sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Above item sent by Anonymous, Los Angeles.

• Owing to an error we omitted to mention the source of last week's "Crazy" item, an ad for "Jail Jamas." It appeared in Mademoiselle, May, 1953.

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REPORT TO READERS

'State of the Nation' a solid hit in L. A.

THE GUARDIAN FAMILY STUCK ANOTHER bright feather in its collective hat the other night in Los Angeles. Amid the current cultural smog, and despite all that big and little Joe McCarthys could do to stop it, the new GUARDIAN-sponsored topical revue **State of the Nation** was triumphantly presented. Produced by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Field Theater, which staged **Courage Is Contagious** last spring, and starring the talent Hollywood had blacklisted, the show was cheered by a packed house as a sign (writes our reviewer Gene Richards) that "progressive, pertinent, rib-tickling theater is well on its way back."

The GUARDIAN benefit revue leaped a mighty hurdle on its first night. Smear fears prompted the Armenian Center, where it was to have been presented, to cancel the booking; the cast, technical crew and director Mitch Lindeman (blacklisted former director of **Life of Riley**) moved for their last rehearsal and opening to the smaller Danish Auditorium stage. The Armenian Center claimed that the Field Theater "falsely represented . . . that you are not . . . connected with any subversive organization." Mrs. Tiba Willner, GUARDIAN S. California representative, denied any such connections or that any ASP or GUARDIAN representative had made any kind of "loyalty oath" to the Center—and the Field Theater has brought suit against the Center for damages.

SO WHILE ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE of our readers can get to see the show, we don't have to apologize for writing about it in this space. Every GUARDIAN reader likes a good fight against McCarthyism, and will want to know what this one—in which the whole family has a right to feel involved—is all about. Gene Richards writes:

"For two hours of skits, songs and choreography the Danish Auditorium rocked to the fresh rhythms of explosive comment on everything from McCarthyism and Dulles diplomacy to transit troubles and the fallacies of Point Four. Blacklisted Fred Rinaldo, ex-writer for Abbott and Costello, turned out most of the skits and new songs. De-employed dancer-actress Libby Burke performed in her own choreography. Sol Kaplan's talent, turned down by Hollywood for political reasons, contributed the musical finale 'Take Me Back to the U. S. A.,' and veteran blacklisted actor Lloyd Gough wrote a Road to Mandalay parody about the new weights of the white man's burden with the show-stopping line:

There's a Burma girl a-settin'
With a rifle 'eross her knee!

"In the cast were Negroes, Jews, Mexican-Americans, blacklisted professionals and would-be professionals facing bravely a menacing political climate in show business. Their material covered the nation and the globe; its sources were Congress, a Negro newspaper, a boy and girl in love, and people who prize peace and human rights even more than blueberry pie. The powerful opening night proved a tribute to their enthusiasm and integrity, the breadth of the material and the spontaneity of the hungry audience."

THE SHOW IS IN FOR A GOODLY RUN. We at the New York end congratulate all who have had a part in its production—and proudly pass on Tiba Willner's advice to all in the L. A. area to make sure now of their tickets for what will probably be a sellout at every performance. A Grand Finale has been announced for Sat., Feb. 13, at the Embassy Auditorium. For dates of Danish Auditorium performances (week-ends only), see the ad on p. 7.

THE EDITORS

America's children

NEW YORK, N. Y.

If we realize how bad are the effects on us adults of the miasmic atmosphere we breathe these days, we should not doubt that the effects will be infinitely more damaging to the character of all the children now going to school and of those not yet able to walk and talk. Theirs will be a horribly deformed character because those who keep feeding stronger poison to the atmosphere in which they grow up, rob them of healthy opportunities to acquire noble and humane characters.

"A child is an angel dependent on man," true, but this very dependence makes not only man the individual but society inescapably responsible for what the child later becomes: a good man or an evil member of that society into which he is born.

Each day that the good people of this country remain afraid of or indifferent to what the bad men in high political offices are doing with cynical disregard of all the principles of truth and justice, is a day that brings closer a moral catastrophe the like of which will be hard to find in the pages of history.

Old Timer

Tabitha Petran

(Continued from page 1)

To America's and the "free world's" working millions, straining against the weight of war-and-profit economies, the President's State of the Union message offered circuses but no bread. A cynical, frightened Congress cheered to the rafters his proposal to strip Communists of citizenship, his threat to reduce—if possible without war—"the world communist conspiracy," his verbal embrace of atomic war of annihilation as a way to settle the world's major issues. But thunders of silence greeted the few, cheap gestures to the people's welfare.

THE HOOVER TRICKLE: To the vast economic, social and political crises, maturing unevenly throughout the "free world," its acknowledged leader offered these answers:

1) For American "recession jitters": outlines of a program "to keep our economy strong." The central plank is big tax concessions to big business to encourage investment in new plant and equipment—Herbert Hoover's famous "trickle down" theory, so disastrous in 1929-32. Even **Business Week** (1/9) asked: "Is the new proposal enough of a shot in the arm to make any real difference one way or another?"

2) For shaky Allied economies: an end to "economic aid" except for S. Korea and "a few other critical places" (Formosa, Spain) coupled with a promise of a "free system of trade and payments." This in face of an intensifying trade war which is erecting higher trade barriers, and at a time when allied economies are already suffering the impact of the six-month mild U.S. downturn: Britain's dollar earnings declined $300 million in 1953's last quarter largely owing to the 10% drop in U.S. imports in Oct.-Nov.

3) For the millions for whom peace—removal of the threat of A- and H-war—has become the supreme human value: a "new-look" military strategy based squarely on atomic war. Hitherto the official line has been that the U.S. would use A-weapons only in a third world war and only in retaliation against attack. Now they become the chief reliance on any front.

ON TO ANNIHILATION: On the eve of preliminary talks with the U.S.S.R. on his atom pool plan, the President said it might—depending on Soviet acquiescence—open an avenue away from "the fatal road to atomic war." A few paragraphs later he made clear that "we cannot possibly accept now any 'road away from atomic war' ourselves" (Walter Millis, **NYHT,** 1/10); and "closed the door to further negotiations for control of atomic weapons" (**NR,** 1/11). Western diplomats were reported fearful that

> ". . . the U.S. position on disarmament may turn out to be untenable . . . [The President's pool plan] evoked its tremendous response because the world assumed it would help end the race in armaments . . . [but it] is not essentially a disarmament proposal. . . . It is the President's failure to propose [any disarmament plan] that is causing anxiety. . . . (N.Y. **Post,** 1/10).

THE POLICY OF BANG: For the millions demanding normalization of East-West relations in Europe and Asia, the President offered only an insistence on all cold-war policies which led to present dilemmas and which clearly cannot be implemented. On the eve of Berlin four-power talks, his emphasis on atomic war was "calculated to . . . strengthen the U.S. position in any negotiations with Russia aimed at lessening or resolving the East-West struggle" (Ned Russell, **NYHT,** 1/9). The hope, explained the N.Y. **Times** (1/10), was "that the Russian Communist leaders . . . can be frightened toward peace. . . ." To further it the U.S. announced a new series of A- and H-bomb tests which would set off "the biggest man-made blast."

Interlandi in Los Angeles Daily News

"He says he won't go back to that 'mad world' until they outlaw atomic weapons."

Britain's Tory government supported Washington, but the labor movement—basing itself on strong popular trends demanding some arms reduction and opposing German rearmament—urged a "policy of give and take" and prepared to blame the U.S. and British regimes if the talks fail (**NYT,** 1/5).

THE FRENCH FLOODTIDE: France is convinced the U.S. and Britain want the talks to fail, believes the President's atom pool plan was "overwhelmingly" a psychological warfare stroke designed "to blame in advance the Russians for the failure of Berlin" (**NR,** 1/11). Although France will be represented by its most pro-U.S. politician, Foreign Minister Bidault, and the Western Big Three are reported agreed to refuse any concessions, the French government knows it cannot

> ". . . fly with impunity in the face of strong French desires for a **basic** re-examination of the world question of German rearmament in the context of an **honest** effort to lessen West-East tension" (**NR,** 1/11; their emphasis).

The President's promise to keep the Indo-China war going, to build up Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee, even as his Vice-President shot down trial balloons suggesting a "new look" at China policy, similarly deepened Washington's difference with France. Any French government effort

> ". . . to widen the war no matter how it might seem justified . . . is in direct opposition to the floodtide of current opinion . . . [which wants to] negotiate a Korea-type peace right now before another day, more arms or more men are expended" (**Christian Science Monitor,** 1/6).

Jean Effel in Humanite, **Paris**

"Just between us two, you have nothing to fear."

DAWN OF REALITY: Like sandspits in a storm, Eisenhower's blueprint for the "free world" and boast of having the initiative were washed away by reality even as he spoke. He placed free-world strength in its "unity" and atomic power; but atomic power is not applicable to the great social-economic issues tearing that world apart. As a military strategy, it is, as responsible U.S. military commentators have pointed out, wholly unexplored.

At the moment it serves merely to screen Washington's lack of alternatives to the policies that are collapsing. European reaction to the blueprint was "adverse . . . [His] words . . . seemed over-optimistic . . . ignored the French and Italian political crises and the Soviet Empire's great material, political and diplomatic strength" (N.Y. **World Telegram,** 1/9). **NYT**'s Hanson Baldwin conceded:

> "The year 1954 may well witness an enforced revision of many of our major past politico-military policies in Europe."

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Lawrence Emery

(Continued from page 1)

parity for basic crops in favor of flexible, sliding scales down to as low as 75% of parity at the discretion of the Secy. of Agriculture. In addition, he called for a gradual transition to a "modernized" parity formula which generally would give lower returns to farmers than the old one based on the 1910-1914 period. He called these measures a cure for "unbalanced farm production, resulting in specific surpluses which are unavoidable under the present rigid price supports." To Charles F. Brannan, former Secy. of Agriculture, the proposals were "the most indefensible means of dealing with agriculture's alleged problems anyone can think of."

As part of the program for shifting the farmer to the mercy of the "free market," the President proposed that $2,500,000,000 of farm products now in federal storage be "insulated" from the market and channeled through the school lunch program, disaster relief and foreign aid, or stockpiled for "war or national emergency." No government spokesman could say how the fact of this surplus' existence could be changed by pronouncing it "insulated."

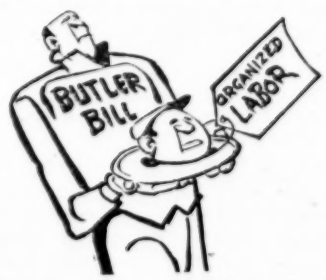
The President also said he plans to send trade missions to Europe, Asia and S. America "to explore the immediate possibilities of expanding international trade in food and fiber," but this merely revived fears abroad of major U.S. dumping of farm products.

BUGABOOS: Allan B. Kline of the Farm Bureau, which represents Big Business interests in agriculture, called the program "forward-looking" and "essentially sound," but Natl. Grange Master Herschel Newsome couldn't see how it would "keep us from having the same surplus bugaboo" on basic crops. In Washington to hear the message and fight for present support levels were bus caravans of Farmers Union members from Midwest states; other caravans are planned for coming weeks.

Secy. of Agriculture Benson told a press conference: "Frankly, I don't know how much of a chance it [the program] has in Congress." Actually, flexible sliding scales were written into law by the Republican 80th Congress, but have twice been repudiated since by extensions of the 90% supports. Said Rep. Sam Rayburn, House Minority Leader: 'Congress will be fearful in enacting farm legislation giving anyone discretion to destroy this practice and principle" of present supports. Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) said: "I see nothing in this program that carries out promises made by candidate Eisenhower." To Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) it spelled "depression."

LABOR—NEW CURBS: The President's proposals for 15 changes in the Taft-Hartley Act left labor leaders fuming. Among other things, the proposals would revive a section of the old Smith-Connally Act to provide for a government poll of employes in every strike; would extend "free speech" for employers; would broaden the powers of states to deal with "emergency" strikes; and would set up government regulation of union welfare funds. In addition, the President hinted he is hopeful of passage of the Butler bill which would put unions under supervision of the Subversive Activities Control Board; in proposing that non-Communist affidavits be required of employers, he added:

> "Specific proposals for legislation dealing with Communist infiltration generally are now under study. If such legislation is enacted, making the Communist-disclaimer provisions of the Act unnecessary, I then will recommend that they be entirely eliminated."



Drawing by Fred Wright

LEWIS SEES "PIDDLING": Under the Eisenhower proposals there would be some relaxation of present provisions against the secondary boycott, and the ban on economic strikers voting in representation elections would be eased. For the construction, amusement and maritime industries, unions would be allowed to conclude contracts prior to hiring and workers would be required to join the union within seven days instead of 30 as at present.

CIO pres. Walter Reuther remarked:

> "The President's message to Congress on the Taft-Hartley Law, while containing a few ameliorating recommendations, in toto does not change the anti-labor character of the law. In fact, the proposed addition of a government-sponsored strike vote in every potential labor dispute, adds to the anti-labor arsenal provided by the law. No responsible authority in the field of labor-management relations has suggested restoration of the Smith-Connally Act . . . dropped as a demonstrated failure at the end of the war."

John L. Lewis was terser:

> "A few piddling amendments won't make a slave law palatable to free-born citizens. . . . Piecemeal tinkering with its multiple provisions will not make it wholesome or acceptable to those who abhor its trespass upon their constitutional and statutory rights."

THE STEAMROLLER: An explanation of why the President seemed willing to run head-on into a fight with labor in an election year was offered by N.Y. **Times** reporter Joseph A. Loftus:

> "It was known that neither labor nor employer groups were happy and that the White House hoped this would convince the public generally that the President's approach was both moderate and fair."

Within an hour after the message was received, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, introduced a bill embodying its provisions and announced he will "resist" proposals for new hearings in the Senate. Sen. James Murray (D-Mont.) denounced this as "dictatorial and steamroller tactics," charged "they are trying to ram this down our throats."

By sending his farm and labor messages to Congress on the same day, the President provided a strong stimulus for increased farmer-labor unity.

"THE SPY PLOT THAT NEVER WAS"

Canadian 'atom' trials — first cold war hoax

By William A. Reuben

(This is the second and concluding part of a condensation of the chapter, "Canada: The Atom Spy Plot that Never Was," from Reuben's book The Atom Spy Hoax: From Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs. *The book is scheduled for publication shortly at $3 by Cameron & Kahn, 109 Greenwich Av., N.Y.C.)*

THE trials of 22 Canadians following "revelations" by former Soviet Embassy clerk Igor Gouzenko in 1946, which set off the cold-war "atom spy" hoax, ended in only 7 of the 22 being sent to jail; all were headlined in the U.S. as "atom spies," but not one was even charged with "atomic" or any other espionage.

Mrs. Emma Woikin, an External Affairs Dept. cipher clerk, and Miss Kathleen Wilsher, a British High Commissioner's office employe, were both sentenced to jail on no evidence other than statements made while being held incommunicado for three weeks, denied counsel or visitors. (Miss Wilsher, Canada's Royal Commission later reported, believed during that time "she was going to be shot.") The first interim report by the Commission described both as self-confessed Soviet spies, but the only specific incident mentioned about Mrs. Woikin in its final report was a reference to her having once left unspecified "information" for an unknown person in an unidentified dentist's office. The only fact that was clear was that she put the "information" in the dentist's latrine.

Miss Wilsher admitted occasional talks with two Communists, Fred Rose and Eric Adams, between 1935 and 1939, about "the united front . . . the British attitude toward the Spanish war, and toward Germany and Italy in view of the crisis then developing." It was on this sole basis that the U.S. press headlined Rose, Adams and Miss Wilsher as "atom spies." She was sent to prison; but when Adams, to whom she was accused of giving information, was later brought to trial, he was acquitted and the presiding judge said: "There is no evidence before me that establishes either Adams or Miss Wilsher as an agent of a foreign power." The judge apparently accepted Adams' testimony that the only talk he had with Miss Wilsher was "office gossip."

THE "NETWORK": The Commission's second interim report named four members of the "atom spy network": Dr. Raymond Boyer, asst. chemistry professor at McGill University, who during the war worked with Canada's Natl. Research Council; Harold S. Gerson, who worked in the Dept. of Munitions & Supply; Squadron Leader Matt S. Nightingale, in civilian life an engineer for Canada's Bell Telephone Co.; and Dr. David Shugar, a Ph.D. in physics, who as a Navy officer did wartime anti-submarine research.

The Commission's statement that the guilt of all four was "clearly established" got scare-headline publicity. Details of the trials of Gerson, Nightingale and Shugar, whom the court found innocent, were totally suppressed by the U.S. press.

COMIC STRIP: Described by the press as an "atom spy," Boyer was actually charged by the Commission with giving "for transmission to the Soviet Union, full information" about the "secret research" on an explosive "known as R.D.X." Of this R.D.X. it was shown by the defense that the formula was known in 1904 and that:

- The "secret" Boyer was said to have given away between 1943 and 1945 had been fully revealed in at least three newspapers in 1943, and was even used in a comic strip in 1944;
- In Aug., 1944, two Russian scientists visited the plant producing R.D.X.; the official who showed them around testified in court he was "instructed by his superior to give them all the information they required";
- Shipments of R.D.X., a chemist at another plant testified, were sent out "in the hundreds" from 1942-45 bearing "a seal marked 'R.D.X.—T.N.T.' and another seal which read 'Canada' in three languages, English, Chinese and Russian."

Boyer was nevertheless convicted on a technicality, the government contending that public knowledge of R.D.X. did not matter.

THE PRESS & THE TRUTH: Four of five Canadians—all headlined as "atom spies"—who were accused of espionage in the Commission's third report (dealing in detail with Gouzenko's stolen documents) were acquitted when they were brought into court. The fifth, Philip Durnford Smith, was convicted—for his involvement, on a technicality, with "secrets" which were either public knowledge or made officially available by the Canadian Govt. to the U.S.S.R.

Without explaining what they were convicted of, the U.S. press made biggest headlines from the convictions of "atom spies" Fred Rose, an MP and Canadian Communist Party official, and Sam Carr, a former CP official who was picked up three years later, having been in Cuba. Carr was in fact charged with "conspiracy to commit forgery . . . in connection with the renewal of a Canadian passport issued to one Witezak" who went to fight for Loyalist Spain—a "crime" committed six years before the A-bomb project even began at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Rose got six years for discussing the comic-strip R.D.X. with Boyer. The judge warned Rose that "proceedings would be taken" if there were any kind of "public meetings . . . distribution of pamphlets regarding the facts connected with this case"; several persons who did try to publicize the facts were jailed for it.

THE KATZENJENNER KIDS IN KANADA

Sens. Jenner and McCarran pose for press on their secret mission two weeks ago to get more goose pimples from Gouzenko.

"THE BEST TIME": Under criticism after angry parliamentary debates on government violations of civil liberties and use of fascistic methods, Prime Minister King explained to Commons (3/18/46) that everything had been done in consultation with the U.S. and British governments. He described how in Sept. he had "made it a point" to go and see Truman in Washington, then to see Attlee and Bevin in London, then had returned with Attlee to Washington for a further talk with Truman. He had to discuss with them, he said, "not only what was the wisest step to take, but the best time to take it."

The Royal Commission reports, examined today, show a startling resemblance to the "findings" of the McCarthy Committee in their total irresponsibility. Gouzenko's "interpretation"—based on no personal knowledge whatever—of the stolen documents as pinning espionage guilt on 22 Canadians (of whom he equally had no knowledge) was on a par with David Greenglass' self-portrayal in the Rosenberg case as a man capable of giving Russia the "atom bomb secret." To this day there is no evidence that Gouzenko's alleged documents produced anything at all of what was charged in court against the 22 progressives.

Alan Nunn May

The case of Alan Nunn May has not been mentioned here primarily because—while details available about the case are meager—it was never alleged in court that May was arrested because of Gouzenko or his documents. May was convicted and sent to jail in England on May 1, 1946, on the basis of a confession that he violated the Official Secrets Act (i.e., discussed with unauthorized persons information he was authorized to possess). Canada's Royal Commission never named him until its final report of June 29, 1946; there has been no explanation as to why he was named for the first time eight weeks after his conviction.

"WHOLLY LACKING FACTS": The reliability of Gouzenko's garbled hearsay statements about the documents he stole from the Soviet Embassy is indicated by the different attitudes taken toward them by the Royal Commission and the Canadian courts. According to the Commission's third report, J. S. Benning would seemingly have been one of the key figures in the "atom-bomb spy network." He was described as an important executive with Canada's Munitions & Supply Dept. and as Joint Secy. of the Canadian Munitions Assignment Committee. "The evidence establishes," reported the Commission, that Benning used the cover name of "Foster" and was "the source of supply of seventy separate documents."

In throwing out the Crown's case against Benning, here is what Canada's Chief Justice R. S. Robertson later said about that identical "evidence":

> "There is no evidence that the appellant did any identifiable act at any identifiable time or place or that in relation thereto he was in communication with anybody. The case for the Crown is wholly lacking in any evidence of such facts."

Science editor John J. O'Neill of the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** (3/24/46) aptly described the Canadian "atom spy scare," long before the results became known, as "so ludicrous that it is a laugh to all but the most gullible," and "staged to provide apparent justification for a military control coup." Planned in the month World War II ended and one month after Hiroshima, and timed to provide a psychological accompaniment to the declaration of the Cold War, it was a hoax to mobilize North American opinion against our wartime ally and against all progressives at home.

UN polled

(Continued from page 1)

Nations Repatriation Commission supported Chinese-N. Korean charges of organized pressure by Rhee and Chiang agents in the POW camps to prevent "explanations." Actually the NNRC minority (Sweden, Switzerland) reported Dec. 28 that in both southern and northern camps "the attitude of the POW in respect of explanations" was "influenced and co-ordinated by organizations of a political nature . . . and in the southern [UN] camps acts of violence and even murders have been committed." The decision not to use force, it said, made it impossible to break up such organizations.

But this report, as well as that of the majority (India, Poland, Czechoslovakia), was not published in the U.S. nor even available at UN, and has been brought to light only by the persistent efforts of **I. F. Stone's Weekly** (1/11). The majority report said POW's in the south camp were not free from

> ". . . force or threat of force arising from and intimately connected with the camp organization and its leadership [nor from] the influence of the former detaining camp, and in particular of the authority of the Republic of Korea, whose excursions made it impossible for the commission to come to any other conclusion."

INDIA'S DILEMMA: The majority held that the explanations, ended Dec. 22, should be resumed. But India pointed out this was possible only if the two military commands agreed. The U.S. flatly refused, openly prepared to send the Chinese POW's to Formosa and the N. Koreans to camps under Rhee's control. U.S. Gen. Taylor warned, Jan. 9, that any interference by the other side with "release" of the POW's "might start the shooting war all over again."

On the heels of the move to recall the UN Assembly, the U.S. indicated it would resume the Panmunjom talks without apologies or retractions from the other side. In any case, neither the Assembly recall nor resumption of the talks seemed likely to interfere with U.S. determination to take back the POW's. In this respect, India's position was crucial. Despite conflicting statements from New Delhi and Indian officials in Korea, India seemed unwilling to oppose the U.S.

How to avoid a depression — official

CHICAGO—A New York investment banker, Paul Mazur of Lehman Bros., said Americans must buy much more than they need in the next 10 years or face a possible economic setback.
—Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 31.

NEW YORK (UP)—Henry Ford II believes the auto industry should try to create more two-car families in America.
—Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette, Nov. 6.

Robert Gros, pres. of the Advertising Assn. of the West [and] advertising and public relations director of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., [said]: "The job of advertising is to create the demand to live beyond our means and thus we make a real contribution to the economy."
—Los Angeles Daily News, Nov. 18.

★

Use old Guardians to win new friends. Simply send them out in an open end wrapper with a 2c stamp. They'll pay dividends every time.

A story about 2 roses

In a rose garden at Grenoble, two roses have been created which are the special pride of the nurseryman. One day two American tourists, struck by their beauty, wanted to buy them. The nurseryman answered:

"I agree to sell them, but on one condition: that you will retain their names. They are called Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

The two visitors went on their way without buying the roses.
—Droit et Liberte, Paris.

NEW YORK EDITION

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HALO, EVERYBODY, HALO!

Dewey urges 'code' to hide corruption, growing recession

GOV. DEWEY'S freeing of narcotics boss and white-slaver Lucky Luciano; the negotiations of some top state officials with extortionist Joseph Fay in his Sing-Sing consulting cell; the profit-sharing of others in racket-run raceways; the perennial run-of-the-mill contractors scandals—these seemed to the Governor old-fashioned, and brought to mind . . . Daniel Webster.

In his annual message to the Legislature Gov. Dewey recalled that Webster 100 years ago "wrote a letter asking for a renewal of his retainer from a great bank which was fighting for its life at that moment on the floor of the U. S. Senate. It was taken for granted that legislators represented special interests; public officers who used inside information to feather their own nests were not condemned but envied; the use of public office for private gain was the order of the day."

LET'S HAVE A CODE: The Governor's new order of the day was Ethics. He asked for a code to cover all Webster-like activities. The Democrats, up to their ears in their own scandals, had to welcome a code. Only a legislator above reproach could dare to balk. The Legislature, with no dissenting votes, elected a 12-man committee to tailor a code by Feb. 20.

The Democrats were safer away from the boomeranging business of scandals, and in the first week of the legislative session showed signs of fight unseen in Albany since the last state election year. Dewey offered plenty of targets. To counter the recession, felt keenly in the state's northern and western industrial cities, Dewey proposed to increase workmen's compensation benefits from $32 to $36 a week in disability cases; $35 to $40 in case of death; 10% boost in sickness benefits.

PRAYERS AND CLAPTRAP: Democratic legislators had a field day. Sen. Minority Leader Francis Mahoney (Man.) said: "What an advance for the poor! . . . Why, they should all go down on their knees and pray incessantly for the Governor." He said that official reckoning showed 340,000 jobless in the state and that was only 65-70% of the actual figure.

Senate Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney (R-Buffalo) retorted: "Bombast . . . levities . . . claptrap." Dem Mahoney told GOP Mahoney that in his home town of Buffalo the jobless were mounting daily, added: "Those families without pay checks know whether they are employed or not." The Democrats' program calls for extending unemployment coverage, increasing unemployment benefits from $30 to $36 a week, with $4 for each dependent up to three.

HORSE MONEY: The GOP approach of offering too little (as in ethics or jobless relief) applied also to education. Dewey proposed taking a bigger share of the harness-racing take for the state and using the horse money to pay an additional $25,000,000 in state aid to education. Of that sum $11,000,000 would go to N. Y. City schools.

Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, wrote Dewey: "The

(Continued on Page N. Y. 2)

"Don't worry. It's only an orthodox recession. We've weathered these storms before. . . ."

HANDS UP—HATS OFF

Six months ago 1,400 hatters in Norwalk, Conn., voted to strike the Hat Corp. of America. They're still out in a battle to halt the run-away plans of the company seeking low wages, long hours in the south. One New England mill a month moves south, leaving behind falling labor standards and the prospect of ghost towns.

BIG STAKES IN THE 28-WEEK-OLD WALKOUT

Norwalk hatters strike decisive in the war on runaway plants

By Elmer Bendiner

NORWALK, CONN.

AT THE height of the snowstorm last Monday night American Fedn. of Labor pres. George Meany traveled to the Benjamin Franklin High School in Norwalk, Conn., and over a nationwide radio hook-up said:

"We meet here on a battleground where national issues are at stake as well as the welfare of labor, the community and the entire New England region."

In outlining the battle Meany said the big mills were leaving New England at the rate of one a month, called it a "crisis of runaway business" seeking low wages and long hours in the South. He said: "We thought that American industry had learned its lesson . . . but here in Norwalk labor is forced to undertake the good fight all over again."

THE HATTERS: The fight, which AFL top leadership clearly decided would be a decisive one in the war against the runaways, opened 28 weeks ago at the gleaming new glass-and-brick plant of the Hat Corp. of America on Van Zant St., South Norwalk, Conn. It had been brewing for three years.

HCA makes strictly top-quality hats: Knox, Dobbs, Cavanaugh. Though it sells fewer hats than the John B. Stetson Co., it makes more money. James V. Novaco, pres. of Local 15 of the AFL United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers, proudly explained: "Our workers here apply themselves to the speed-up method which is used here and which is of benefit to both labor and management."

Most of the 1,400 workers at HCA are old-timers, skilled hatters with hands yellowed and hardened with soaking and heating the felt for decades. (The ingredient that marks a high-priced hat from a cheap one is not so much material but a hatter's skill.) Though the union had approved piece-work and speed-up incentive plans, it had also won good wages: $3 an hour for many hatters. Not all work a full 40-hour week, though. Many put in only 25 hours, and the season runs only 6-8 months a year.

DOWN SOUTH: In 1950 HCA moved out part of its straw-hat works to Winchester, Tenn. Later Novaco commented bitterly: "If we'd known the intended purpose of the company in 1950, the strike would have taken place then." Instead the union tried to organize the Tennessee hatters, soon claimed

75% of the HCA plant there. The company demanded an NLRB poll, put on a lively anti-union campaign with the help of local merchants, fired militant unionists, let word leak out that if the union won, HCA would move back to Norwalk. The union lost.

Last November an NLRB trial examiner found the company guilty of unfair labor practices, invalidated the election, ordered reinstatement of the fired unionists and demanded that the company either sign up with the union or hold a new election. The company has appealed the decision in the courts.

Last Spring the company announced plans to move the rest of the straw works and some of the finishing plant to the South and an unnamed point "west of the Mississippi." As in 1950, HCA denied any general runaway plans but balked at a job security clause running longer than six months. The union saw that as a tip-off, and on July 9 the 1,400 workers struck the plant and closed it down.

SMOKE: In the months of off-and-on mediation since then, the company never moved far from its six-month maximum guarantee—which to the workers signaled a grim determination to leave them high and dry. In December the company heralded a great "back-to-work" movement and opened its gates. Some 20 unionists went back; some scabs came from out of town; clerical workers and foremen, who had never been called out helped man the plant; 75 people in all. The company said it was "satisfied" with its "limited operations." Black smoke pours from the tall chimney on Van Zant St., but the pickets and the town know it takes hatters to make hats.

Underscoring the significance of the battle of Norwalk, Meany climaxed his appearance last week by paying the last instalment of $1,000,000 in benefits to the strikers ($30-$50 a week.)

The strikers were prepared to stick it out. But the issue, as Meany pointed out, went beyond the strikers to the town and to all the North-east

(Continued on Page N. Y. 2)

Will you WALTZ
with us Angel, at the
Guardian's Winter Ball
Lincoln's Birthday Eve,
Feb. 11, Manhattan Center

Sparkling Guardian revue
Pete SEEGER & Sonny TERRY
"Prof." Allan Tresser and Orch.

Dewey offers

(Continued from Page N.Y. 1)

amount proposed . . . falls so far short of the need as to provide almost no remedy for the catastrophic conditions that prevail in our schools." She said it would scarcely pay half the state's share of teachers' raises. The TU has asked a raise for each teacher of $750 from state funds, $750 from the city. For that purpose it suggested a $50,000,000 bond issue and another $600,000,000 bond issue for school construction. Dewey has asked for a legislative commission to look into all aspects of state aid to schools.

WAGNER'S DEMAND: The big fight in Albany was certain to be pegged on Mayor Wagner's program requiring $143,000,000 in state aid. That fight is as much a campaign contest as it is a legislative proposal. Mayor Wagner has tied the whole city program to Albany's answer. The Governor has already turned Wagner down and in his message to the Legislature, commented: "I am sure the people of the city did not elect its local officials to effect a liquidation of its government and to transfer its responsibilities to Albany."

Nevertheless, the Democrats will certainly make hay out of the GOP veto. If the Mayor then turns to repressive taxation (perhaps a payroll tax) he will have an alibi.

The Transit Authority and the 15c fare seem laid on ice in Albany with not even a Democratic reminder of the city's hottest issue of 1953. Rents, too, seem destined for a pigeon-hole, though the Democrats have included a roll-back to May rentals in their program.

ALBANY WHIRLWIND: The pigeon-holes were ready for the customary Albany rush in which legislation is either passed in a whirlwind or buried. Arthur Schutzer, former exec. secy. of the American Labor Party, wrote in a letter to the N.Y. **Times** last week: "As one who has witnessed this procedure during the past 11 legislative sessions I can state that it makes a mockery of what should be a thoughtful and deliberative and democratic legislative process." He called for mandatory public hearings on major legislation and a complete daily record of the Legislature. (Verbatim copies of statements are now banned unless the legislator who made the statement gives consent.)

Schutzer described the Legislature's "traditional timetable" this way: "It is the custom in Albany to dawdle through the first several weeks of a session, warm up a bit in the second month and then wind up at the end of March or early in April in what can only be described as legislation by chaos. Hundreds of bills are summarily killed by the powerful Rules Committee in the last-minute rush. Amendments to bills are made in bewildering haste and bills are passed without an opportunity for the legislators or the public to study them. Then, in the final bit of bizarre haste, the legislative clock is stayed to meet the deadline arbitrarily set for adjournment."

For New Yorkers, worried about rents, housing, fares and joblessness, the problem was to get to Albany before the rush hour.

Norwalk strike

(Continued from Page N.Y. 1)

wherever labor had won a decent standard.

THE PINCH: How did the townsmen feel? The owner of a candy-grocery-stationery-toy store on West Av. in Norwalk told the GUARDIAN he knew the strike was hitting hard when "my copies of the **Daily News** began backing up on me." And it wasn't only the papers not selling: when a worker came in to buy a paper he always bought something else, and a business that deals in nickel and dime purchases is sensitive. If a worker's family of maybe five candy-eating kids moves away he feels it. He didn't know the rights and wrongs of the strike, he said, but only that he needed men at work.

At a service station the consensus seemed to be that the strikers would have it tough telling "the Chase Natl. Bank what to do with its plants." Chase Natl. is the holding company that controls HCA and Norwalk, a labor town, knows where to put the blame.

A small sweater manufacturer said that three days after the strike began he could have hired workers at close to the minimum wage, 80-90c an hour, but didn't. It seemed a grim warning of what could happen to New England wage levels if plants like HCA moved out.

THE MAYOR: Few forecast a ghost town for Norwalk. They pointed to the varied industry in the city, cited rumors that General Electric was interested in the plant on Van Zant St., said labor was scarce in the city now and Norwalk was too well situated for manufacturers to let plants stand idle there. They saw the threat of ghost towns further north in Massachusetts but said it couldn't happen here. They said the old-timers would suffer though.

Norwalk's chipper confidence was reflected in the mayor, Irving C. Freese, a wiry little white-haired man, working quietly but briskly in an unpretentious cubicle at City Hall. Freese used to be a perennial candidate on the Socialist Party ticket who always lost. Municipal corruption grew steadily worse whether Republicans or Democrats were in power, and in 1947 a desperate Norwalk tossed out the City Hall gang and installed maverick socialist Freese.

He cleaned the city up, ran it with startling efficiency. The GUARDIAN found few with a bad word for him. In 1949 he ran on the Socialist ticket again and won overwhelmingly. After that the Socialist Party expelled him but in 1951 he ran as an independent opposed by a coalition candidate backed by the GOP, Democrat and Socialist parties, easily won again.

ON THE FENCE: His first real crisis came with the hatters' strike. The hatters had always backed him. Wearily he summed up his dilemma for the GUARDIAN: "I used to go along with the theory of labor right or wrong. I couldn't do that here." He said that after months of trying to mediate he had to say: "A plague on both your houses." He saw his duty now as primarily "to protect life, limb and property."

Early in the strike he had angered the union when he gave police protection to trucks moving out hats that had been made before the strike began. The rare cases of violence came then and the Mayor backed up his police.

In six months of striking, though, only 20 arrests on minor charges had been made. He said he used police largely to protect the strikers "from their own rash action."

"PERMANENT JOBS": The company, in calling for a "back-to-work" movement, had run three large ads on the same page of the Norwalk **Hour.** One offered a $100 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of those "threatening injury to persons or property." Below it ran two help-wanted ads reading: "We are opening after a lengthy strike and are now placing applicants in well-paying permanent jobs."

Strikers quickly commented that if the company would sign a contract underwriting that permanency (or even for 5 years) there would be no strike.

"THE REAL FEAR": When the company asked the mayor to increase police guards and curb pickets, the Mayor said: "It isn't fear of the picket line that is keeping people away. It is fear of reprisal when you get back to normal if you ever do. The real fear is of retaliation, of being ostracized by their fellow-workers for the balance of their lives. Frankly, I think you have tried to create incidents. Your advertisements are enough to scare people."

The "plague on both your houses" attitude of the mayor cost him votes. Last year he won but by only 180 votes, a tight squeak for any candidate and a sharp come-down for a man accustomed to landslides.

Freese, like Norwalk and perhaps like all New England, was being slowly torn apart in this war against the runaways.

SOUP FOR SIT-DOWNERS

For 55 hours last week 75 members of Local 475 United Electrical Workers held their plant, the Permutit Co., Brooklyn, in a sit-down strike. The company, seeking to run away to Lancaster, Pa., for lower wages, had refused to negotiate workers' transfers or severance pay. Before the sit-down ended, the company agreed to talk.

Listings in the Calendar and Classified section are available at 40c a line (five words): minimum charge $2 per insertion.

Copy deadline Tuesday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Classified, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., N. Y. 7.

NEW YORK CALENDAR

★ Friday Eve., Jan. 22—8:30 ★
YORKVILLE COMPASS CLUB
invites you to hear
a sensational expose
What's Happening Today
In American Radio - Television
Movies - Books
•
MR. MILLARD LAMPELL . .
noted screen writer (Walk in the Sun, Saturday's Heroes) radio writer (Cavalcade of America, Theatre Guild of Air) novelist (The Hero); poet (Lonesome Train); staff editor, Contemporary Reader . . .
reveals inside story of
"CENSORSHIP AND BLACKLIST IN THE ARTS"
•
How we're deprived of top talent, best scripts . . . why we get sadism, sex and propaganda.
•
Question Period. Free Refreshments.
YORKVILLE TEMPLE
157 East 86th Street
★ Contribution. 65c ★

See **FAME IS THE SPUR**, a famous British film depicting the degeneracy of a labor leader. Comments on the film by **Ben Paskoff.** Discussion and questions from the floor. At Jefferson School, 575 Av. of Americas, N. Y. C. Sun., Jan. 17, 8:30. Sub: $1. Refreshments.

McCARTHYISM, ITS ROOTS, ITS NATURE & HOW TO FIGHT IT. A lecture by Jules Geller, staff writer of The American Socialist. Fri., Jan. 22, 8:15 p.m., 836 B'way (17th St.). Questions, discussion, refreshments. Ausp: The American Socialist. Cont. 25c.

AN EXPERIMENT IN ART CRITICISM. Participate in a stimulating evening of discussion with **ALEXANDER DOBKIN,** painter, teacher, illustrator, author. You are invited to bring original works for criticism. Fri., Jan. 22, 8:30 p.m. Cont. 50c. 35 W. 64th St. Ausp: Art Division. ASP.

DAVE SEAR leads the entertainment at Film Division's weekly **SURPRISE PARTY.** Social, refreshments and a surprise package at ASP Galleries, 35 W. 64th St. Sat., Jan. 23, 9 p.m. Cont. $1.

A Lecture: **"How and Why Socialism Will Come to America."** Speaker: Harry Ring. Fri., Jan. 22, 8:15 p.m., 116 University Pl. Cont. 25c. Ausp: Socialist Forum of Socialist Workers Party.

NEW YORK CLASSIFIED

MERCHANDISE

ELECTRIC ALARM CLOCK—Luminous dial. Reg. $8.95, SPEC. $4.95 plus 50c tax. STANDARD BRAND DIST., 143 4th Av. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking.

DON'T WAIT—COME NOW. Gold, platinum, diamond and antique costume jewelry. Large selection of silverware, also remodelling and repairing of jewelry. Clara & Irving Gavurin, 22 W. 48th St., Room 1103. CO 5-1881.

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THERE ARE NO ATOM SPIES. William A. Reuben, author of "The Atom Spy Hoax" is available to speak on "Atom Spies and the Cold War." Call MO 2-9855 or write Box 77, 17 Murray St. NYC 7.

JANET SCOTT
They took up the fight

JANET SCOTT CASE

Guild fights Albany firing of reporter

LAST July when the Velde Un-American Activities Comm. summoned Janet Scott, for 27 years a reporter for Frank P. Gannett's **Knickerbocker News** (Albany), she refused to testify on union and political activities, cited Constitution Amendments 1, 5 and 6. She was fired for "gross misconduct." While she fought for reinstatement she applied for unemployment insurance. A referee for the State Div. of Placement and Unemployment ruled the "misconduct" charge made her ineligible to collect unemployment benefits from the day she was fired, and that she would have to wait seven weeks.

Last month CIO's American Newspaper Guild (Miss Scott is a charter member of the Albany local) said Miss Scott's discharge was "not for just cause and . . . in violation of the contract," urged a fight on the basic issue of reinstatement. In a letter advising the Tri-City Guild local, ANG exec. vice-pres. Ralph B. Novak viewed the referee's decision as a "serious matter" because the charge, "'misconduct in connection with her employment,' can be applied to many non-political situations and if followed can endanger job security and, in many instances, severance pay." He wrote:

"For the Tri-City Guild to take a position that Scott's activities outside duties as an employe of the paper constitute proper grounds for discharge would endanger the fabric of our contract with the paper." He urged the local not to concede that the refusal to testify is "misconduct."

AND THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IS SHORT-HANDED

149 city teachers lose their jobs in 3½ years of witch-hunt; 188 more due for '54 quiz

THE Board of Education last week issued a score sheet on one year's witch-hunt in the schools. The hunt was opened formally on Nov. 27, 1952, when the Board announced that 193 teachers were to be "investigated." As far as can be ascertained all but two were Jewish. This is how they fared as of Nov. 20, 1953:

At least 77 are out of their jobs—suspended, dismissed, or among those who chose to resign rather than face the inquisition into their personal or political lives; 42 denied past or present membership in the Communist Party; 15 await "interviews" and "final disposition"; 17 told investigators they had been CP members but were no longer. An unspecified number promised they would not "participate in any activities following Communist lines." (Asst. Corporation Counsel Saul Moskoff in questioning teachers has indicated his idea of CP lines: marching in May Day parades, supporting Spanish anti-fascist refugees, enrolling ALP.)

PURGE TOTAL: Three and a half years of witch-hunting have cost the jobs of 149 teachers. When school opened last September the system found itself more short-handed than usual, hurriedly issued temporary licenses without examination.

The figure of 193 teachers hunted last year seemed to be a quota for the Board's inquisitors. For 1954 the Board announced a target of almost the same figure, 189. None knew

who was on this year's list; that too served the witch-hunt's purpose since all would feel hunted.

IT'S "INSUBORDINATION": In the Board's score-sheet one paragraph admitted: "There are no superintendents, teachers or other employes who are charged with: subversive activities; membership in the CP of the U.S. or the CP of N.Y. State . . . [or] an organization . . . which advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

The disclaimer seemed curious in the setting of an inquisition that makes its touchstone not classroom conduct but membership in proscribed organizations. Behind it lay the Board's efforts to escape the safeguards of the Feinberg Law, once thought to be the most repressive anti-teacher law on the books but far outdone by current witch-hunting practices. The **World-Telegram** (8/1/52) quoted local school officials as saying it would be a "burdensome legal problem to sustain the dismissal from the school system of any teacher" on such charges since "the burden of proof would rest on the school board."

The Feinberg Law would affect only teachers who were members of an organization 10 days after it was listed as "subversive"; the Board would have to prove its case against the teacher, who in the meantime could get a court order in effect keeping him in his job pending final determination of his case. Present witch-hunt procedures skip all charges, nail teachers on grounds of "insubordination" for refusing to answer questions concerning their own affiliations, beliefs, habits. In some cases the Board can dismiss teachers who fail to satisfy Legislative inquisitors.

"MOST LOVED TEACHERS": While the Board released its grim statistics, the **Teachers' News**, organ of the Teachers Union, reported a scene of the year-end trial of Norman London, French teacher in Harlem's P.S. 120, who two years ago refused to escort his class to Gen. MacArthur's parade. Three parents spoke up for London. Mrs. Pearl Messiah said: "You not only were a good teacher—we do have some very good teachers in the school—but you were a good teacher that was interested in the community, and that is very dear to our hearts in Harlem."

From London's dossier the Board produced a "Report of Operative M. W." concerning a testimonial to him by Harlem parents in 1947 at the YWCA. Operative M. W. recommended that the sponsoring organization, the Harlem Council on Education, be investigated.

The TU, battling the witch-hunt while it pressed for better pay and better schools, commented that the Board's report "does not, because it dare not, claim that the schools and pupils have benefited by this mass purge, for too many thousands of teachers, pupils and parents have experienced directly and personally the disruption and harm resulting from the severance from the

school system of these scores of the most loved, respected and capable teachers in New York City."

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THIS IS ONE TIME THEY'LL SIT DOWN
The signs in their hats read: "General Pay Raise Assembly" and they are Washington-bound to ask just that for New York's postal workers. L., Andrew T. Walker, pres. of the N.Y. Post Office Clerks Assn. (56 years' service), and Charles Joyce, chairman of the board (36 years), shown at Penn Station.

Sobell Case brunch
Sunday, Jan. 24

A brunch in tribute to the fight for justice being waged for Morton Sobell will be held at 11:30 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 24, at Hotel Manhattan Towers, Bway. at 76th St. Reservations for the brunch are being made for persons who contribute or raise $30 for the Sobell defense —$1 for each of the 30 years of Sobell's prison sentence, said the sponsor, the Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case.

"Morton Sobell — the Man and His Case," a dramatic presentation portraying Sobell through his wife, mother, relatives and friends, will be featured, along with a special message from Sobell. A separate program and box lunches will be provided for children.

Sobell's appeal for a new trial is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

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INTERNATIONAL FILM CLASSICS:

MEXICO: **The Forgotten Village** (1941), Herbert Kline, dir., scenario by John Steinbeck & **Sky Dances of Papantla**, docum. of annual ancient dance of the Voladores. Jan. 15-17.

DENMARK: **Day of Wrath** (1944), resistance to Nazi occupation thrugh study of 17th century witchcraft. Jan. 22-24.

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 11 W. 53d St. 3 & 5:30 p.m. daily.

The Band Concert (1935), M. Mouse & D. Duck; **Top Hat** (1935), Rogers-Astaire musical, Jan. 18-24.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Av. of Americas. **Fame Is the Spur**, study of labor party leader with Michael Redgrave, comments by Furriers' leader Ben Paskoff. 8:30 p.m., Sun., Jan. 17. 50c (students), $1.

Manhattan

AMERICAN, 236 E. 3d St. **Tania** (Russ. musical) & **Cry of the Hunted**, Jan. 21-22.

ART, 36 E. 8th St. **From Here to Eternity**, thru Jan. 19.

BARONET, 3d Av. & 59th. **Stalag 17**, Jan. 17-18; **Beggar's Opera**, Jan. 19-20; **Roman Holiday**, Jan. 21-22.

BEACON, B'way & 74th. **The Wild One** & **Bad For Each Other**, Jan. 16-19.

BEVERLY, 3d Av. & 50th St. **American in Paris** & **Destry Rides Again** (Stewart-Dietrich reissue), thru Jan. 16.

BIJOU, 45th St. W. of B'way. **Gilbert and Sullivan** (Br.), cont., reserved seats.

8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE, 52 W. 8th. **Little World of Don Camillo**, Jan. 15-21.

55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE, 154 W. 55th. **Spice of Life** (Fr., Noel Noel) & **Pleasure Garden** (Br.), cont.

52D ST. TRANSLUX, Lexington & 52d. **Lili**, cont.

FINE ARTS, 58th bet. Park-Lexington. **Conquest of Everest** (Br. docum.), cont.

GRAMERCY, Lexington & 23d St. **From Here to Eternity**, thru Jan. 19.

GREENWICH, Greenwich Av. & 12th St. **Cruel Sea** (Br.) & **Veils of Bagdad**, Jan. 16-19.

GUILD, 33 W. 50th St. **Times Gone By** (It.), cont.

LITTLE CARNEGIE, 146 W. 57th St. **Heidi** (Swiss, Eng. dubbed) & **White Mane**, cont.

MIDTOWN, B'way & 100th. **Stalag 17**, Jan. 17-19.

NORMANDIE, 110 W. 57th St. **The Little Fugitive** (Morris Engel-Ray Ashley Venice winner), thru Jan. 20; **The Golden Coach** (It.-made in English with Magnini), from Jan. 21.

PARIS, 4 W. 58th St. **Captain's Paradise** (Br., Guinness), cont.

PLAZA, 58th & Madison. **Julius Caesar**, cont.

724 ST. TRANSLUX, 346 E. 72nd. **Without Reservations** (1946, C. Colbert, John Wayne comedy), from Jan. 15.

60TH ST. TRANSLUX, Madison & 60th. **Annapurna** (mtn.-climbing docum.), cont.

STANLEY, 7th Av. at 42d St. **Admiral Ushakov**, biog. of 18th century Soviet Naval hero, Michal Romm, dir., music by Katchaturian Continuous. Special premiere spons. Natl. Council of Amer.-Soivet Friendship, 8 & 10 p.m., Fri., Jan. 15. $1.

STODDARD, B'way & 89th. **From Here to Eternity**, thru Jan. 26.

SUTTON, 3d Av. & 57th St. **Disney's Living Desert** (full-length docum.), cont.

SYMPHONY, B'way & 95th. **The Wild One** (Brando & teen-age gangs) & **Bad For Each Other**, Jan. 15-22.

THALIA, 95th & B'way. **Forbidden Games** & **The Sinner** (both Fr.), Jan. 15-21.

WAVERLY, 6th Av. & 3d St. **The Cruel Sea** & **Desperate Moment** (both Br.), Jan 16-17; **Kiss Me Kate** & **Pat and Mike** (Hepburn-Tracy), Jan. 20-21.

Bronx

ASCOT, 2313 Gr. Concourse. **Beggar's Opera** (Br.), thru Jan. 18.

DOVER, 1723 Boston Rd. **Little World of Don Camillo** & **Young Caruso** (both It.), Jan. 17-20.

Events for Children

Films

B'KLYN MUSEUM, Eastern Parkway & Washington Av. **Hopi Indian Arts and Crafts.** Sun., Jan. 17, at 4 p.m. Lecture Hall. Free.

AMER. MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Central Park W. at 79th St. **Rivers**, 2 p.m., Sat., Jan. 23. **Longfellow and Seashore Life**, 4 p.m., Wed., Jan. 20. Free.

N. Y. HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Central Park W. at 77th St. **The City**; **People of the Cumberland**; **Yours Is the Land**, 2 p.m., Sat., Jan. 23. Free.

BRONX BOTANICAL GARDENS, Bronx Park. **High Altitude Plants of Colorado** (talk, kodachromes), 3:30 p.m. Sat., Jan. 23, Museum Bldg. Free.

Dance & Music

INDIAN LEGENDS & DANCE, Tom Two-Arrows. B'klyn Museum, Eastern Parkway & Washington Av. 3 p.m., Sat., Jan. 16. Free.

FUN WITH MUSIC, for young people. UN Children, chamber orchestra playlet about Chopin. Third concert in a series of five. Acad. of Music, Lafayette Av. & Ashland Pl., B'klyn. 3 p.m., Sat., Jan. 23. $1.50.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERTS: For children 9 and older. **The Story of the Symphony**, third concert in a series of five. Carnegie Concert Hall, 7th Av. & 57th St. Sat., Jan. 20, at 11 a.m. 50c-$2.75. CI 7-7460.

Plays

SURPRISE PACKAGE, featuring Playhouse faculty. Henry St. Playhouse, 466 Grand St. 3 p.m., Sat., Jan. 23. Children 10c, adults 50c.

TOM SAWYER, children's play by Children's World Theater. Audience participation. Children's Center, YM-YWHA, 92d St. & Lexington Av. Sun., Jan. 17, at 3:30 p.m. Half-price rates for groups of 20 or more. $1-$2. TR 6-2366.

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Morris Carnovsky stars in "The World of Sholom Aleichem," a delightful evening in the theater at the Barbizon Plaza. Others featured in the cast are Howard DaSilva, Ruby Dee, Jack Gilford, Sarah Cunningham, Will Lee and Gil Green. Adaptation is by Arnold Perl. Last week saw the 160th performance.

Where to Go

Drama

CORIOLANUS, by Shakespeare, with Robert Ryan, directed by John Houseman. Phoenix Theatre, 2d Av. & 12th St. Eves. Tues-Sun. $1.20-$3. Sat.-Sun. mats. $1.20-$2.70. AL 4-0525. Opens Jan. 19.

MADWOMAN OF CHAILLOT, with Karen Morley & Tony Kraber, Brett Warren, dir. 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs., Sun mat., 2:40. Actor's Mobile Theatre, 430 6th Av. Reserv: GR 7-2430.

THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES, by George Tabori, directed by David Pressman. Greenwich Mews interracial theater. 141 W. 13th St. Nightly except Mon. & Fri., 8:40 p.m. Reserv: TR 3-4810.

THE WORLD OF SHOLOM ALEICHEM, 19th century Jewish humor dramatized by Arnold Perl. Barbizon-Plaza Theater, 58th & 6th Av. Tues.-Sun. eves., mats. Sat. & Sun. CO 5-7845.

OTHELLO, Shakespeare Guild Festival professional repertory. Jan Hus House, 351 E. 74th St. Thurs.-Sun. eves., 8:40. $1.20-$1.80; Sat. mat., 2:40. 78c-$1.20. TR 9-5430.

SIMPLETON OF THE UNEXPECTED ISLES, by G. B Shaw. Vaughn-James production. Davenport Theater, 138 E. 27th St. 8:45 nightly except Monday. $1-$3. Reserv: MU 4-9485. Thru Jan. 24.

HOME OF THE BRAVE, Arthur Laurents' 1945 B'way play on anti-Semitism. Hudson Guild Community Players. "N.Y.'s only non-commercial repertory." 8:40 p.m., Jan. 8 & 9, 15 & 16. Hudson Guild. 436 W. 27th St. 50c (members). $1.

LISA STRATTER, modern adaptation by Andrew Boracci of **Lysistrata**, Aristophanes' comedy on war, set at UN headquarters. Provincetown Playhouse, 133 MacDougal St. Opened Jan. 8 for 2 weeks. GR 7-9894.

Music & Dance

FESTIVAL OF DANCES, Burma, Ceylon, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand. Spons: Southeast Asia Assn. 8:40 p.m., Sat., Jan. 16, YM-YWHA, Lexington Av. & 92d St. $1.50-$3. TR 6-2366.

RICHARD YAFFE
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BYRON JANIS, pianist. 8:15 p.m., Sat., Jan. 16. Wash. Irving H.S., Irving Pl. & 16th St. 75c. People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Sq. Room 1202. GR 3-1391.

MARIAN ANDERSON, concert. Sat. eve., Jan. 23. Hunter College, 69th St & Park Av. RE 7-8400. $1.80-$4.80.

AMERICAN & ROUMANIAN MUSIC — Ray Lev, Martha Schlamme, Louis Graeler, Jewish Young Folk Singers, People's Artists Folk-Song Quartet. 8:40 p.m. Sat., Jan. 23. The Pythian, 135 W. 70th St. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, at People's Artists, 124 W. 21st St. WA 9-3907.

JEWISH MUSIC & DANCE, Fred Berk, arr. 8:30 p.m., Sun., Jan. 24, Cooper Union, 8th St. & 4th Av. Free.

N. Y. C. BALLET, Geo. Balanchine, dir. 8:30 p.m., eves. except Monday.; Mats., Sat. & Sun. $1.50-$3.60.

Tues eve., Jan. 19: Serenade, Opus 34, Sylvia Pas de Deux, Cakewalk.
Wed. eve., Jan. 20: Swan Lake, Opus 34, The Cage, La Valse.
Thurs. eve., Jan. 21: Interplay, Swan Lake, Afternoon of Faun, Cakewalk.
Fri. eve., Jan. 22: Serenade, Prodigal Son, Harlequinade, Pied Piper.
Sat. mat., Jan. 23: Serenade, Sylvia, La Valse, Pied Piper.
Sat. eve., Jan. 23: Swan Lake Afternoon of Faun, Prodigal Son, Fanfare.
Sun. mat., Jan. 24: Interplay, Scotch Symphony, Opus 34, Cakewalk.
Sun. eve., Jan. 24: Concerto Barocco, Age of Anxiety, Pas de Trois, Fanfare.

MARTHA GRAHAM, dance recital, 2:40 p.m. Sun., Jan. 24, YM-YWHA, Lexington Av. & 92d St. $2-$3. TR 6-2366.

Miscellaneous

ART CRITICISM. Painter and teacher Alex Dobkin will discuss his personal approach to painting; guests invited to bring works for criticism, ASP Art Div. 8:30 p.m., Fri., Jan. 22, 35 W. 64th St. Cont. 50c.

VINNETTE CARROLL, readings from Negro poets & dramatic sketches. 8:30 p.m., Wed., Jan. 20, Columbia Inst. of Arts & Sciences, McMillin Theatre, B'way & 116th St. $1.50.

SCOTT NEARING lecture series. No. III: "Britain Muddles Along." 8:30 p.m., Thurs., Jan. 21, Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Av. (14th St.) $1 at door, 75c in advance from Monthly Review Assoc., 66 Barrow St.

CENSORSHIP & BLACKLIST in the Arts, Yorkville Compass forum with writer Millard Lampell. 8:30 p.m., Fri., Jan. 22, Yorkville Temple, 157 E. 86th St. Cont. 65c.

Voice against Joe

"I Speak for Freedom," the 40-minute LP recording of William Mandel's reply to Sen. McCarthy at last spring's book-burning hearing, has been reduced to $1, to enable it to be used as widely as possible in the fight against McCarthyism. The record is available by mail from Freedom Discs, Box 182, Audubon Station, New York City 32.

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THE THIRD NATL. NEGRO LABOR CONFERENCE CONVENTION

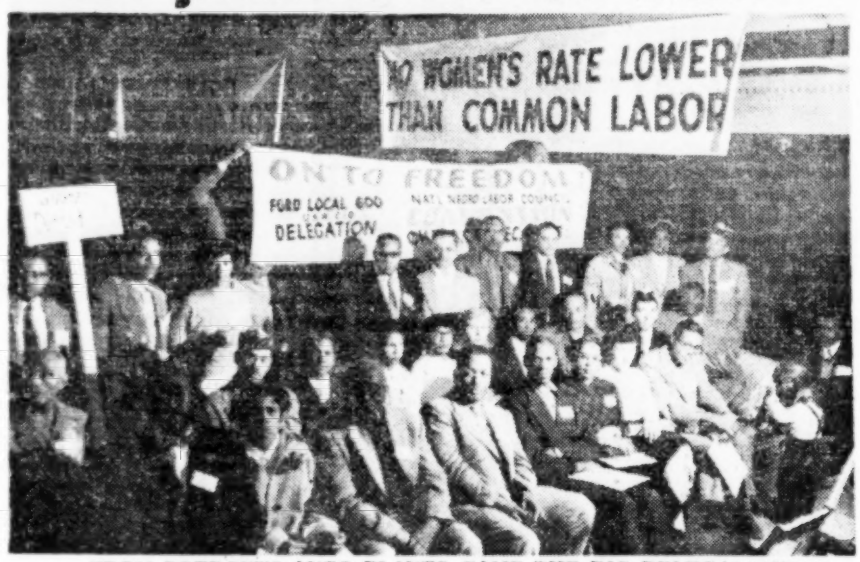
The '54 job: Get jimcrow off the rails

By Louis Burnham
Special to the GUARDIAN

MOST Americans know, and accept as "normal," the fact that railroading is a jimcrow industry. Negroes may carry bags, wash cars, serve food and make beds; but when it comes to driving trains, switching engines, collecting money or preparing menus—whites only need apply.

Negroes themselves, however, have never accepted these facts as final. The record shows that for more than half a century they have fought against overwhelming odds to maintain and extend their once-substantial foothold in the operating crafts of the industry. The NAACP, church organizations, groups of Negro railroad workers, the Urban League—all have waged the battle in the courts, before government committees and at the bar of public opinion.

Thus, when the Natl. Negro Labor Council resolved at its third annual convention (Chicago, Dec. 4-6) to make the fight against discrimination in railroad employment its major campaign in '54, a new impetus was added to an old crusade.



FROM DETROIT'S AUTO PLANTS CAME THE BIG DELEGATIONS
4th from left, front row, is Layman Walker, Briggs Local 742, (UAW) new NNLC president

ARTERIES AND VEINS: Railroad talk dominated the convention, beginning with the declaration in the keynote speech of exec. secy. Coleman Young, former Wayne County (Detroit) CIO organizational director, that

". . . the treatment of Negro railroad workers is so cruel that John Henry has turned over in his grave and is walking around at night with his hammer in his hand."

First came a description of the giant carriers employing 1,200,000 workers. In 1952 they netted $820 million profits after taxes. As one delegate put it, the railroads are not only the backbone of industry, but the arteries and veins. Despite increasing competition from air and truck transportation, 75% of all raw materials and 92% of all finished products go by rail.

Grants of public land and money, contracts to carry troops, freight and mail, have made the carriers fat. They are the first to point to their public responsibility and importance to the national security when railroad workers threaten to strike. But none of the federal laws and agencies which regulate the conduct of the companies (RR Labor Act, Natl. Mediation Board, RR Adjustment Board, President's Committee on Contract Compliance) has ever intervened to change their long-standing jimcrow hiring policies.

WAGES, BLACK AND WHITE: Between 1910 and 1940 more than 6,000 Negro firemen were forced off Southern trains where they once were in the majority. Negro hostlers and roundhouse workers are being reduced to an insignificant number. Railroad apprenticeship training is sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, but Negro youth are systematically excluded from courses.

Porters and dining car waiters must work 240 hours a month before time-and-a-half begins. And where, as occasionally happens, they perform brakemen's or stewards' jobs, they are paid slightly more than ordinary porters and waiters, but much less than brakemen and stewards. As one company spokesman put it to a delegation representing Negro railroad associations:

"If we have to pay white men's wages, we might as well hire whites."

A YEAR OR TEN: To combat this situation the Council adopted a many-sided program designed to:

(1) Open every job category in the railroad industry to Negroes "if it takes a year or ten years."

(2) Provide equal training opportunities for Negro youth in all apprenticeship programs conducted by the roads (sole qualifications are: 20-35 years of age and high school diploma).

(3) Secure upgrading opportunities for all Negroes now employed on the roads.

(4) Influence the President's Committee on Contract Compliance to conduct an investigation and hold public hearings on RR jimcrow.

(5) Withdraw all federal subsidies from the carriers until a democratic hiring policy prevails.

(6) Convince the lily-white RR Brotherhoods to drop their jimcrow practices "as a means of enhancing their bargaining power."

(7) End all segregation in seating, eating, sleeping and other facilities, especially in the South.

The convention authorized establishment of a national committee to coordinate the campaign and launch an Equality in Railroad Fund Drive.

How 'subversive' can you get?

By a staff correspondent

THE third NNLC convention theme song was, as the others before, Negro-white unity against economic jimcrow. The NNLC has been cited by the Justice Dept. as "subversive."

The nature of the "subversiveness" was indicated in Young's keynote:

- Negroes in the steel industry, (25% of the union membership) "are restricted to the eight lowest paid and dirtiest jobs out of 32 classifications"; have no representation on union exec. board or district leadership. NNLC "is helping to solve these grievances."
- "The model FEPC contract clause [owing to NNLC activity] has now been adopted by a number of unions: UAW-CIO, UE-ind., UPWA-CIO."
- A Presidential commission reported: "Negroes earn far less than white workers. In 1950 the average annual income of Negro families was $1,869, which was 54% of the average income of $3,445 earned by white families." NNLC fights to narrow the gap.
- "Last year the principal of a Louisville high school told a graduating class: 'There is no hope of your getting skilled industrial jobs.' The result of this kind of thinking is that no Negroes are trained for industrial crafts in the South . . . Our Council . . . worked out a training program with the Board of Education and over 400 young people have been given skills."
- "The shift in industry to the South is of particular concern to the Council, for big business seeks to exploit the lack of democracy and unionization in the South for lower wages and company unionism. We are determined that jobs in these plants shall be opened to all workers regardless of race, color or sex."

The convention adopted this program:

- Intensify the fight for Negroes to work in basic industries.
- Negroes in skilled basic-industry jobs everywhere, and, in the South, skilled jobs in tobacco and textiles.
- Fight McCarthyism as it affects Negroes and their trade-union rights; answer "the big lie" of communist "danger."
- Annual Negro Woman's Day: full rights for women in industry.
- Continue struggle for rights of Negro cultural workers; closer integration of the Negro author with the Negro people's freedom movement.

More than 700 delegates representing 30 unions came from 17 states. They were 80% Negro.

McCarran Act gets its big court test

IN the first court challenge of the constitutionality of the registration provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act), a 240-page brief was filed Jan. 12 with the D.C. Court of Appeals by attorneys for the Communist Party. The attorneys, Vito Marcantonio, John Abt and Joseph Forer, represent the CP in its appeal from an order last April to register under the Act, which their brief called "an Enabling Act for a police state." Summarizing the Act's unconstitutional features in blistering language, the brief stated that while the ostensible target is the Communist Party,

". . . as events have fully demonstrated, repression cannot be contained. The 'exceptional' measures first applied to Communists have, as their proponents intended, been increasingly employed to abridge the liberties of non-Communists. The current anti-Communist 'crusade' of which the Act is a part has not only claimed hundreds of non-Communists as its immediate victims, but is devastating freedom of association and expression for all. . . . The Act authorizes proscription of every organization which does not conform to authoritarian standards of political orthodoxy, and punishment of its members as heretics. Thus, its terms and the principles which it establishes deny the protection of the First Amendment to all Americans and impose a system of thought-control upon the whole people."

The brief also charged that the CP was denied "the rudiments of a fair hearing" by the Subversive Activities Control Board which ordered it to register; and that Senate confirmation of SACB members was withheld by Sen. McCarran "while he policed their conduct of the proceeding and assured himself they would implement the Act's built-in verdict." Under these circumstances, "external pressures and personal prejudices wrote the order against the CP, without regard to law or fact."

•

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6,000 pack 'Trial of McCarthy'

SIX thousand persons jammed two halls of New York's St. Nicholas arena Jan. 6 for a public "trial" of Sen. McCarthy. Another 1,000 were turned away. The rally, billed as "The People of the U.S. vs. Sen. Joe McCarthy," heard 12 witnesses who have appeared before witch-hunt committees answer questions by two prosecutors, Frank Serri, former head of the Brooklyn Bar Assn., and Russell Nixon, legislative rep. of the United Electrical Workers. The evidence was complete and damning and a "jury" of trade union veterans, found the Senator guilty; he did not respond to invitations to appear.

Among the witnesses was Julius Emspak, UE secy.-treas., who said the purpose of McCarthyism was to

". . . create a political atmosphere that will allow the corporations to go ahead with their policy of robbery by redbaiting."

In a fire-works summation Serri called on the Senate to stop being "cowed and frightened by one demagogue" and "stand up and throw the bum out."

IT'S NOT NEWS: Other witnesses who appeared were:

Frank Coe (he was traveling in Ethiopia at the time he was said by McCarthy to be manipulating the currency of Austria); pres. Ben Gold of the Intl. Fur and Leather Workers; Abram Flaxer, former pres. of the United Public Workers; writer Charles R. Allen Jr.; Dr. Melba Phillips, science teacher; Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, writer and lecturer; teacher Lou Spindell; author Howard Fast; Dr. Alphaeus Hunton of the Council on African Affairs; Rev. Wm. Howard Melish; James Aronson, exec. editor of the GUARDIAN.

The morning papers and the evening **Post** in New York carried not a line on the meeting; the Scripps-Howard and Hearst press did their usual smear job.

The meeting was sponsored by a trade union veterans' committee organized for the rally. It was dissolved after the meeting; the money raised will be used to make a film for distribution at a later time.

FRANK SERRI
The indictment was devastating

Curbs on McCarthy? Bunkum, says Speaker Joe Martin

AS Congress reconvened, a handful of solons observed the customary ritual of promising to curb McCarthy. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), as fierce-sounding as any, was no more concerned than the others with really slaying the dragon; their interest, for whatever political profit it was worth, lay in suggesting that others could more competently exploit the hoax of spies and subversives in and out of government than the roughneck from Wisconsin. Ellender asked:

> "What has Sen. McCarthy done with the $200,000 he received last year? How many Communists has he found on his own? How many Communists have been punished because of his investigations?"

What the McCarthy critics wanted was more for the money.

MORE "CONTEMPT" MOVES: At year's end there was no count of the number of persons who had been hounded, harassed, ostracized, fired from their jobs or otherwise ruined by the McCarthy techniques. For a year's frantic work he could produce, on the record, nothing to bolster his hoax, but on Jan. 7 he announced contempt actions against Dr. Corliss Lamont; N. Y. attorney Abraham Unger; and Albert Shadowitz of Nutley, N. J. The three had defied McCarthy's authority to inquire into their beliefs and associations; they chose to test it without benefit of the Fifth Amendment. Shadowitz adopted his position on the personal advice of Dr. Albert Einstein, who has counseled total resistance to Congressional committees invading the private affairs of individuals. Lamont issued this statement the same day McCarthy announced his action:

> "My purpose in refusing to answer Sen. McCarthy's many questions violating the Bill of Rights was to protect my fundamental rights as an American citizen, writer and scholar; and if need be to seek the protection of the courts against McCarthy's flouting of the Constitution. Current opinion in Washington agrees with me that the McCarthy subcommittee has far exceeded its authority; and it is difficult to believe that the full Committee on Government Operations and the Senate will sustain a contempt citation against me.
>
> "If, however, McCarthy is able to push through a contempt citation and obtain my indictment I am ready and determined, for the sake of my own freedom of speech and the civil liberties of the American people, to fight my case up to the U. S. Supreme Court. It is a great privilege and responsibility to find myself in the front lines of the continuing battle of McCarthy vs. the Bill of Rights."

THE BOSS BRIEFS THE MOB
Behind McCarthy (l. to r.): Staff members Roy Cohn, Donald O'Donnell and Francis P. Carr.

LAMONT INSISTS: Next day both Lamont and Unger, in separate actions, asked for hearings before the full Senate Committee. Lamont, in a request sent to all seven members, said:

> "I have no wish to be in contempt of the Senate. The objections I took to the jurisdiction of this subcommittee afford a basis for serious consideration. . . . Serious legal problems are raised based upon the Constitution and interpretation by the Supreme Court."

Unger argued that he is not in contempt either as a "matter of fact or of law," and is "ready to appear before the entire Senate Committee in support of the position I advanced again and again" at the hearing before McCarthy.

"BUNKUM POLITICS": No one, least of all McCarthy, took seriously the flurry of Congressional pronouncements about doing something about McCarthy. There was talk of Democrats blocking new appropriations for his committee, but behind the talk was an official mid-December Democratic Party fact sheet to show that under their administration "the U. S. government has the most successful record of any free country in the world in crushing the effectiveness of the Communist apparatus within its midst." Republican House Speaker Joe Martin dismissed all of this as "bunkum politics."

Republicans were reported "quietly discussing a plan to end 'one-man investigations'" and other reports had it that McCarthy would be put in his place by giving priority to Sen. William Jenner's investigating committee. There was still other talk that McCarthy himself had

> ". . . given private assurances to highly placed administration officials that he would reduce his concentration on alleged subversive persons in government and reach into other fields of investigative activity this year."

Others were contending that all subversive-hunting should be vested in a single joint House-Senate committee. But all such matters had been raised at the beginning of the first session of the 83d Congress; nothing happened.

JOE UNPERTURBED: McCarthy himself scoffed at all such talk, said it came from "men of little minds and less morals." He dared the Democrats to try to block his appropriation:

> "If they won that one, I'd guarantee you that it would be the most pyrrhic victory in history."

"Whoever originated' the story that he promised administration officials to curb himself (several responsible sources traced this to Vice-President Nixon) "was either lied to or he was deliberately lying." With a fine choice of words, McCarthy said his committee will "continue roughly in the same way as it has in the past."

Next big McCarthy probe will be of "allegations of false claims, bribery, misapplication of government funds and waste of millions of dollars in various development projects financed directly or indirectly by the Federal government" in Alaska. By Republican maneuvering, Alaska has been temporarily sidetracked in its fight for statehood; Alaska traditionally votes Democratic.

The new colossus:
Senator Pat McCarran

Just like a brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride the once-free land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates does stand
A sawdust Ceasar . . . "Give me your guilty-heretofore.
"(Keep your low masses yearning to breathe free.)
"I want the Nazi refuse of your shore.
"Send these, the heartless herrenvolk, to me.
"I lift my gun beside the golden door!"

M. Alice Ross

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CALENDAR

Boston

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HEAR I. F. STONE, noted author and Washington corespondent speak on "THE REAL THREAT TO SECURITY." Fri., Jan. 22, 8:45 p.m. Odd Fellows Hall, 9th & T Sts., N.W. Admission Free. Ausp: Progressive Party of D.C.

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General

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Books & Publications

THE MARXIST QUARTERLY, first number just out. Editor: Emile Burns. Editorial Board includes Maurice Cornforth, John Gollan, James Klugman and others. Annual subscription, post free, $1.75. Single copies, 50 cents. P. Carter, 51, Willesden Lane, London, N.W. 6, England.

Records

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE. William Mandel's 30-minute L.P. "Issue of the Month" No. 2, now in preparation. No. 1, "Why McCarthyism Will Be Licked," still available. Subscription only. 3 months for $5. Freedom Discs, Box 182, Audubon Station, N. Y. C. 32.

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CALIFORNIA

Clemency campaign for Wells stepped up

THE FIGHT to save Wesley Robert Wells from San Quentin's gas chamber has been intensified since the Supreme Court's refusal last month to reconsider its earlier rejection of his appeal. The rejection left California free to set a new execution date.

Wells Defense Committee chairman Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, editor of the Negro weekly California Eagle, sent out a "call to all citizens who believe in the democratic rights of all mankind" to intervene with Gov. Goodwin J. Knight to save the life of the 44-year-old prisoner. Thirty-two prominent West Coast Negro lawyers declared in a letter to Gov. Knight that Wells should be freed because

- He killed no one.
- He was maneuvered into the position where he could be executed.
- He may not have been "legally and mentally responsible for his acts" when he threw the cuspidor at the guard (for which act Wells was sentenced to death although the guard recovered).
- The state's announced reason for killing Wells—that he was "dangerous"—"would not justify taking a human life."
- Many persons would continue to believe he was executed because he was a Negro.

TRIAL JUDGE HELPS: The Eagle published a photostatic facsimile of a letter from Judge Alphonse A. Scott, who sentenced Wells to Folsom Prison in 1942. The judge noted he had been in touch with the prisoner "on many occasions" and had written him "that I will do all within my power to help him, in the hope that I can prevent a human tragedy."

The Wells Committee (228 McAllister St., Room 211, San Francisco, Calif.) has called for a writing campaign to Gov. Knight at Sacramento, Calif. Wells' petition for clemency to Knight was being completed at press-time.

Hallinan in prison, fights disbarment

VINCENT HALLINAN, who began serving an 18-month jail term after conviction for tax evasion Jan. 8, is fighting an attempt to disbar him. Hallinan was 1952 Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party and before that was defense attorney for pres. Harry Bridges and other leaders of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. When he surrendered, he said: "I plan to be a candidate when I have completed my sentence."

He explained that he has no intention of practicing law again, but disbarment on the grounds of moral turpitude would bar him from voting or seeking federal office.

HALLINAN OFF TO PRISON
There will be no good nature

Hallinan is appealing the disbarment move to the state supreme court. He elected not to appeal his tax evasion conviction (GUARDIAN, 12/21/53), which he charged was a political job. He told reporters he had "been in much worse trouble before and probably will be in worse in the future."

He said he would spend part of his time in prison working on a book, **Tongues Of Gold.** "I'm going to rewrite it in snake venom and vitriol," he said. "I'm going to take out the good nature and rust up the irony."

The attorney spent his final evening of freedom at a reception given in his honor by the ILWU.

The Informer

The informer is different, particularly the ex-communist informer. He risks little. He sits in security and uses his special knowledge to destroy others. He has that special information to give because he knows those others' faces, voices and lives, because he once lived within their confidence, in a shared faith, trusted by them as one of themselves, accepting their friendship, feeling their pleasures and griefs, sitting in their houses, eating at their tables, accepting their kindness, knowing their wives and children. If he had not done those things he would have no use as an informer. Because he has that use, the police protect him. When they whistle, he fetches a soiled bone of information. . . . He has no choice. He has surrendered his choice. To that extent, though he be free in every other way, the informer is a slave. He is no longer a man. He is free only to the degree in which he understands what he is doing and why he must do it. Let every ex-communist look unblinkingly at that image. It is himself!
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in Witness, *p. 454.*

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81x108. Same as above.
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Twin size. Pre-built corners fit snugly to mattress. Shipping wgt. 4 lbs.
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Full size. Same as above.
List Price $7.98 for 2 — Guard. Price $5.95 for 2

CAST IRON MATTRESS COVER.
Full size 54x76. Unbleached muslin with zipper. Shipping wgt. 4 lbs.
List Price $4.98 — Guard. Price $3.60

Twin size. 39x76. Same as above.
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DUNDEE FACE TOWELS.
Gold, blue, rose, green, pink. Minimum order 6. Shipping wgt. 3 lbs.
List Price 6 for $3.90 — Guard. Price 6 for $3

DUNDEE BATH TOWELS.
22x44. Same as above. Shipping wgt. 4 lbs.
List Price 6 for $7.75 — Guard. Price 6 for $6

IMPORTED LINEN

FROM THE U. S. S. R.

White on white damask with floral design. Shipping wgts. 3 lbs. each.

Size	List Price	Guard. Price
56x68	$ 7.50	$5.50
60x60 with blue border, 4 napkins	$ 7.50	$5.50
60x83 with blue border, 6 napkins	$11.30	$8.50
69x83	$12.75	$9.50

POLISH KITCHEN TOWELS

18x33. Pure linen. Shipping wgt. 3 lbs. ..... $5.95 per doz.

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Men's Handerchiefs. Hemstitched. 16". Shipping wgt. 1 lb. ....$5. per doz.
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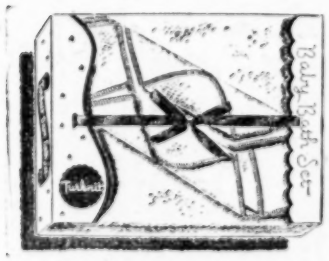
FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

60x100 Open work. White on white. 12 napkins — $16.50 — $12.50



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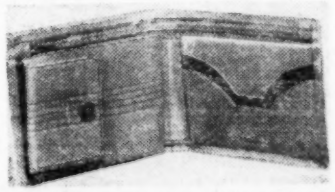
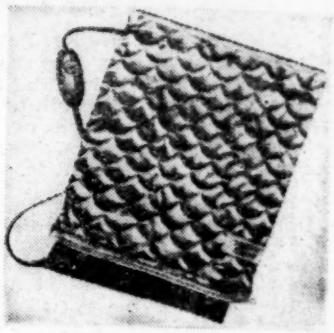


WALES LELUXE MAN'S WALLET
Genuine Morocco leather. Zipper bill fold. Removable picture case and card compartment. Black or brown. Shipping wgt. 1 lb.
List Price $7.20 — Guard. Price $4.50
Incl. tax — Incl. tax



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WEIGHT IN LBS. OVER 8 OZ. TO	Local	1 & 2 Up to 150 Miles	3 150 to 300 Miles	4 300 to 600 Miles	5 600 to 1,000 Miles	6 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	7 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	8 Over 1,800 Miles
1	$0.18	$0.23	$0.23	$0.24	$0.26	$0.28	$0.30	$0.32
2	.20	.27	.29	.31	.36	.40	.46	.51
3	.21	.31	.34	.38	.45	.52	.61	.69
4	.23	.35	.39	.45	.54	.64	.76	.87
5	.24	.39	.44	.52	.63	.76	.91	1.05
6	.26	.43	.49	.59	.73	.88	1.06	1.23
7	.27	.47	.54	.66	.82	1.00	1.22	1.41
8	.29	.51	.60	.73	.91	1.12	1.37	1.59
9	.30	.55	.65	.80	1.00	1.24	1.52	1.77
10	.32	.59	.70	.87	1.10	1.36	1.67	1.95
11	.33	.63	.75	.93	1.19	1.48	1.82	2.13
12	.34	.67	.80	1.00	1.28	1.60	1.98	2.31
13	.36	.71	.85	1.07	1.37	1.72	2.13	2.49
14	.37	.75	.90	1.14	1.47	1.84	2.28	2.67
15	.39	.79	.96	1.21	1.56	1.96	2.43	2.85
16	.40	.83	1.01	1.28	1.65	2.08	2.58	3.03
17	.42	.87	1.06	1.35	1.74	2.20	2.74	3.21
18	.43	.91	1.11	1.42	1.84	2.32	2.89	3.39
19	.45	.95	1.16	1.49	1.93	2.44	3.04	3.57
20	.46	.99	1.21	1.56	2.02	2.56	3.19	3.75